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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 DISTRICT OF NEVADA
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9 ANDRE BRELAND,

Case No. 3:17-cv-00037-MMD-WGC

10 Petitioner,

ORDER

11 v.

12 RENEE BAKER, *et al.*,

13 Respondents.
14

15 This is a habeas corpus proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner, Andre
16 Breland, has paid the filing fee of \$5.00 required to initiate this action, so the Clerk will be
17 directed to file the petition herein.

18 In reviewing the petition under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases,
19 the Court notes that petitioner seeks to invalidate a prison disciplinary proceeding that
20 resulted in a penalty of two years of confinement in disciplinary segregation and the loss
21 of 365 days of good-time credits.

22 The Ninth Circuit recently confirmed that, “if a state prisoner's claim does not lie at
23 ‘the core of habeas corpus,’ . . . it may not be brought in habeas corpus but must be
24 brought, ‘if at all,’ under [42 U.S.C.] § 1983.” *Nettles v. Grounds*, 830 F.3d 922, 931 (9th
25 Cir. 2016) (citations omitted). The “core of habeas corpus” is relief that “terminates
26 custody, accelerates the future date of release from custody, [or] reduces the level of
27 custody.” *Nettles*, 830 F.3d at 929-30 (quoting *Wilkinson v. Dotson*, 544 U.S. 74, 86
28 (2005) (Scalia J., concurring)).

1 Petitioner indicates in his petition that the period of confinement in disciplinary
2 segregation resulting from the challenged proceeding ran from December 2012 to
3 December 2014. (ECF No. 1-1 at 2.) Thus, habeas relief is no longer available for that
4 portion of petitioner's disciplinary penalty.

5 With respect to petitioner's loss of good-time credits, this Court questions whether
6 petitioner can demonstrate that restoration of those credits will advance the future date
7 of his release from custody. A petitioner seeking habeas relief must show that his claim,
8 if successful, "will *necessarily* lead to immediate or speedier release." *Nettles*, 830 F.3d
9 at 934-35 (emphasis added). According to the online docket for the state district court for
10 Clark County, Nevada, petitioner stands convicted of first degree murder, for which he is
11 serving a sentence of life without possibility of parole.¹ If so, this Court is unable to discern
12 how the restoration of the good-time credits will expedite petitioner's release.²

13 Thus, before directing the respondents to respond to the habeas petition, this Court
14 will require petitioner to show cause in writing why the petition should not be dismissed
15 for lack of jurisdiction under the holding in *Nettles*.

16 Petitioner has also submitted a document styled as a "notice of appeal," with which
17 he appears to be seeking this Court's appellate review of a decision issued by the Nevada
18 Supreme Court. (ECF No. 1-2.) Petitioner is advised that this Court does not have
19 appellate jurisdiction over decisions rendered by a state court. *See District of Columbia*
20 *Court of Appeals v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462 (1983); *Rooker v. Fidelity Trust Co.*, 263 U.S.
21 413 (1923). To the extent that petitioner seeks review of the Nevada Supreme Court's
22 decision based on a contention that he has been deprived of a "right . . . under the
23 constitution, treaties or statutes of . . . the United States," his recourse within the federal

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26 ¹<http://www.clarkcountycourts.us/ejdc/index.html> — Case No. 93C116706.

27 ²Indeed, even a sentence of life *with* the possibility of parole would not necessarily
28 be shortened by the restoration of good-time credits. *See Hunt v. Warden*, 903 P.2d 826
(Nev. 1995) (holding that, while statutory good time credits should be recorded for life
terms, those credits are not applied to life terms).


1 judiciary is by petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court. 28 U.S.C.
2 § 1257(a).

3 It is therefore ordered that the Clerk file the petitioner's petition for writ of habeas
4 corpus (ECF No. 1-1).

5 It is further ordered that, within thirty (30) days of entry of this order, petitioner must
6 show cause in writing why the petition should not be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction
7 under the holding in *Nettles v. Grounds*, 830 F.3d 922 (9th Cir. 2016), as explained above.
8 If petitioner does not timely respond to this order, the petition will be dismissed without
9 further advance notice. If petitioner responds but fails to show that habeas relief is
10 available for the claims in his petition, the action will be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

11 No extension of time will be granted to respond to this order except in the most
12 compelling of circumstances.

13 DATED THIS 25th day of April 2017.

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MIRANDA M. DU
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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